THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 34. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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MEETINGS LIST.

Friday, Nov. 5th.

Robin Hood Lane, 4 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.
Beckton Road, 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate "International Arbitration."

Saturday, Nov. 6th.

Morning Lane, 5 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Beamish.
Vernon Rd., 5 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. Mackinlay.
Hague Street, 4 p.m., Miss Lynch, and others.
Morpeth Street, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Sunday, Nov. 7th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Fraser Smith, Mrs. Bouvier.
Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Manicom.
Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch
124 Barking Rd., 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Parsons.
Dock Gates, 6 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Manicom.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mr. Lawrence Houseman. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Monday, Nov. 8th.

"Whitehouse," 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.
Follett St., 6.30 p.m., Miss Manicom, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 9th.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch and others.
175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Beamish and others.
Outside Clarnico's, 1.30 p.m., Miss Manicom.
Clock Tower, Burdett Rd., 5.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Wednesday, Nov. 10th.

Chrisp St., 6.30 p.m., Mr. Franklin.
53 St. Leonard Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.

Thursday, Nov. 11th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.
124 Barking Rd., 3 p.m., Mrs. Parsons and others.

Friday, Nov. 12th.

Piggott Street, 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier Miss Manicom.
Beckton Rd., 5.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m. Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

Saturday, Nov. 13th.

Morning Lane, 5 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Beamish.
Vernon Road, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Bloomsbury, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Red Lion Square, Dinner-hour.

Sunday, Oct. 14th.

Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Drake.

Free Church League for Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE and Miss EVA GORE BOOTH

WILL SPEAK ON

"Why women should have a voice in the future peace settlements,"

AT THE

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,

(Room B.) Entrance in Matthew Parker Street.

On Friday, November 12th, 3 p.m.

Tickets 2/6, 1/- (including tea) and 6d.

ADMISSION FREE. DISCUSSION INVITED.

For Reserved Seats, apply at 13 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEETING AT TREALAW.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Rhondda Socialist Societies, at the Judge's Hall, Trealaw, on Monday evening, November 1st., at 7.30, when Mr. George Lansbury and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, both of London, delivered addresses on "The Danger of Conscription from the Workers' point of view."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. David Evans, Yhyshir (late of Blaen Clydach). The hall was crowded long before the time announced for commencing. The chairman remarked that it was not an anti-war meeting, nor a recruiting meeting. He further said that no danger threatened the working-class more than Conscription. Afterwards a resolution of the N.A.C. was proposed by Councillor T. R. Davies, Tonypandy, seconded by Mr. David Evans, Trealaw, and supported by the two speakers. When put to the meeting, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. George Lansbury, speaking of Conscription, said that the Government would not get the same fighting qualities out of the Army under a Conscript system, as they were getting under the Voluntary system, and that no Government had the right to plunge a country into war without first consulting the people composing that country. He referred to the Dardanelles blunder as a proof of the Government's incapability to manage any big problem, and told the audience that they should not trust themselves in the hands of such a blundering Government as ours to enforce Compulsory Service.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was accorded a great ovation, which proves that she had endeared herself to the Rhondda miners on the occasion of her visit to Tonypandy a little time ago. Miss Pankhurst amused her audience by saying that we cannot make more men by Act of Parliament. When speaking of the high prices of food, she remarked that when Mr. Runciman was asked to do something in the matter of high freight charges, he said that he could not do anything as there was one great obstacle, and that obstacle, added Miss Pankhurst, was Mr. Runciman himself.

Two solos were rendered by Mrs. Lewis, Trealaw, which were highly appreciated by the audience.

Miss Violet Pike of America, also spoke a few words which comprised a message from the trade unionists of America to their fellow trade unionists of this country.

The South Wales daily papers have said that there was a disturbance at the meeting. As a matter-of-fact there was one very persistent opponent who tried to interrupt, and evoked excited protest from the audience, but after a few interruptions, when each speaker began, he agreed to wait until the close of the meeting, when he was invited to address the audience from the platform. He then moved an amendment, which fell to the ground unseconded. The resolution was then carried with three dissentients.

The comrades of the local branch of the I.L.P., will be amply remunerated for the time, energy and money spent, and it is hoped that they will follow this meeting by a series of others, in order to enlighten the people.

The WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT was all sold out in a few moments, and there were calls for more.

A retiring collection, amounting to £2 1s. 3d., was sent home as a present for the E.L.F.S. babies.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

Oppose Conscription!

On November 2nd Mr. Asquith made his much expected War statement to the House of Commons.

There is a sort of personal bravery of challenge about his statement on such occasions that has a disarming effect on critics, especially whilst the effect of his words is new. There is a certain splendour in his insistent acceptance of the chief responsibility for the conduct of the War, and in his declaration that he is determined to remain Prime Minister, and to hold fast to the full power and responsibility of the position.

He admitted that there have been errors and shortcomings, failures of judgment, lack of foresight in the conduct and judgment of policy.

In prefacing his remarks on the Dardanelles campaign, in which 100,000 lives have been lost, by the statement that: "Sometimes it is not only expedient, but necessary to run risks and to encounter dangers which naval and military policy would warn you against," Mr. Asquith virtually admitted that the campaign has been ill-judged. He added that the plan had been approved by "the Admiral on the spot, the War Staff of the Admiralty here, the French Admiralty and the Russian Military commander, but that Lord Fisher had expressed doubts."

Mr. Asquith did not attempt to conceal that the Dardanelles campaign has been a disastrous failure hitherto, the War had brought him "no keener disappointment," but said that he thought it too soon to make a final judgment, and said that the Government had not yet made up its mind whether to abandon the campaign or not. Every day, every hour at the Dardanelles means loss of life!

Mr. Asquith also admitted "disappointment and failure" in the Balkans. Greece and Roumania remain neutral, Bulgaria is fighting against us and our allies. Mr. Asquith stated that in the diplomatic scramble to secure the support of the Balkan States, Germany has had the advantage because she has had no ally to consider save Austria, whom he dismissed as "a mere cipher." Having no one else to consider, Germany could make large promises of other nation's conquered territory, whilst we "could not barter away the property of our allies and friend behind their backs without their consent or without an assurance, at any rate, of adequate compensation."

What a light these words throw on the morality of the Governments on both sides and on the customs of what is called diplomacy. Only the fact that a country belongs to an ally prevents it being bartered as so much merchandise, the desires of the humble people who live on its soil are considered not at all!

In regard to the ominous question of conscription, Mr. Asquith said that there have been differences of opinion in the Cabinet, but he had *"no objection of any sort or kind to compulsion—in time of war."*

But if conscription were introduced he thought it should be done with general assent, for otherwise it might cause harmful disunity in the nation. He clearly indicated the possibility of conscription being introduced after November 30th, when Lord Derby will conclude his recruiting campaign.

Those who are opposed to conscription must therefore devote their energies to crystalising the opposition to it whilst there is yet time. If the opposition to conscription is strong Mr. Asquith will shrink from taking the plunge.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Poplar Women's Hall, Nov. 7th, at 7.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mrs. Lawrence Housman. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Songs: Mr. Chappelow. Admission Free.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

Every Friday night, 8 p.m., 400 Old Ford Road, Bow,

"International Arbitration,"

Friday, November, 5th.

WILLIAM MORRIS HALL,
Walthamstow. Sunday, Nov. 14th.

Speaker: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

E.L.F.S. GENERAL MEETING, Monday, Nov. 8th, 8 p.m. 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

ALL SAINTS' INSTITUTE, Newby Place, Saturday, Nov. 6th, 5.30 p.m.,

MEETING for GROSVENOR BUILDINGS' TENANTS. . . Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST.

FACTORY WORKERS MEETING
Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 8 p.m. 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

FRIENDS SHOULD VISIT THE E.L.F.S. TOY STALLS 55 and 56, at the ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

OPEN WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th TO SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1915, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Also at the GREEN AND GOLD FAIR, CAXTON HALL, Nov. 26th and 27th.

NATIONAL REGISTER SEQUEL.

On Monday, November 1st, at Hitchin Police Station, the Misses Aickin of Letchworth, attended a sale of their furniture, which was seized for non-payment of fines for refusing to sign their National Registration Forms. They were supported by Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Reeves, well-known in connection with the Burston School strike, Miss Smyth, E.L.F.S. and others. Before the sale Miss Smyth explained that the reason of the refusal to sign the register was a protest against the denial of Votes for Women, and against industrial and military coercion. The participators in the sale listened attentively, and were interested in what, to them, was a new point of view. A friend bought the furniture for £6 14s. 6d. The auctioneer at Letchworth is to be congratulated on his refusal to sell the goods.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., assistant secretary of the Railway Men's Union, said at a mass meeting of Teeside railway workers, at Middlesborough, on Sunday: "We do not object to the employment of women simply because they are women. What we object to is that women's labour should be exploited by any employer for his own personal ends."

Well done! This represents our own point of view.

Miss Pressley-Smith, an organiser of the National Union in Edinburgh, has been appointed secretary at the British Legation at Christiania.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

Full particulars from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, Walthamstow Branch.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the William Morris Hall, Somers Road, Friday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p.m. Doors open 7.30. :: Speakers: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mr. G. LANSBURY, Mr. A. A. WATTS. Chair: Miss Windsor. :: :: Songs: Mrs. Whitehall. :: Admission Free.

The

Woman's Dreadnought.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

DEATH-RATE OF MOTHERS.

The Maternity and Infant Clinic should be of vital importance to the nation, because of the opportunity and encouragement it should give to the doctoring and nursing profession of studying the scientific problems of pregnancy and child-bearing, and the nurture of infant life, from the point of view of securing health and the most perfect development, rather than of curing illness.

The science of curing illness is as yet in a very early stage; the science of preventing illness is only just beginning to be thought a science at all.

The busy general-practitioner has not time to specialise in the complex problems of maternity and infancy; the special hospitals for women and children only deal with those who are already ill; but the Maternity and Infant Clinics should gradually provide the world with new stores of valuable information.

It is not only the poor woman who has need of the Maternity and Infant Clinic, though let us always remember that, as the poor woman is in the vast majority, the race must stand or fall by her. Even in well-to-do homes, the feeding, clothing, and general treatment of the baby is often not wisely planned. Even the well-to-do expectant mother often ignorantly disregards the laws of health, and fails to realise the need of expert advice on innumerable matters, not merely at the time of the confinement, but also during pregnancy and whilst she is nursing the child.

Science Held Back by Poverty.

The scientific work that the Mother and Infant Clinics should be doing is heavily handicapped by the sordid poverty in which the mothers and children live. It is a mockery to speak of the higher forms of child nurture, when one finds that a husband and wife, a four months' old baby, and seven other children have to be maintained on a wage of 23s. a week; or when a penniless widow, with a prematurely-born child a few days' old, and several other little children applies for aid!

We of the E.L.F.S. find in our four East London Clinics that the work that we are obliged to do is largely that of providing milk and food for those who are hungry, and clothes for those who have scarcely the wherewithal to cover themselves.

It is disheartening to talk to an expectant mother of careful feeding when she is scarcely able to get enough food of any kind to keep herself and family alive. It is useless to talk to her of modern hygienic clothing when she scarcely ever buys a new garment for herself, but has to get what she can second-hand at very rare intervals indeed. It is difficult to talk to her of fresh air and sanitation, when the entire household is packed away into from one, two, three, or four tiny rooms; when the water supply is defective, and the house badly built and in disrepair; and when she cannot afford either fuel enough to keep the rooms warm by day, or warm and light bedcovering by night.

It is absurd to weigh the undernourished infant, or to give medical advice to a starving woman, unless one can provide what the mother and baby need. Mothers and babies in the 20th century ought not to have to go for charity to the Clinic because the family income is not large enough to supply the elementary needs of life!

But it is useless to give a bottle of medicine where a meal is needed, and clinics that prescribe the amount of milk that is to be given to the baby, without having the power to provide the milk, where necessary, will find their efforts absolutely thrown away in a large proportion of cases.

Appalling Mortality of Mothers.

The report of Dr. Newsholme on maternal mortality in connection with child-bearing, just published by the Local Government Board, points out that "each death before the age of 60, or even 70, represents waste of national wealth in the form of life." It is an appalling thing that one mother should die, both in the counties and the county boroughs of England and Wales, for every 250 live children born, and that of those babies, for whose sake there is such a heavy mortality amongst mothers, over 90,000 should die before they are a year old.

Mortality from all causes, apart from that of child-birth, is undoubtedly highest amongst the working class, and the rate of mortality rises as the share of food and comfort and the quantity of cubic air-space available for each individual diminishes; but the statistics on mortality from child-bearing in Dr. Newsholme's report do not clearly bear out this principle, which applies, without fail, to death from every other cause.

It must be remembered that statistical comparison between district and district tends to be misleading, because side by side with the dwellings of the rich, we often find the poorest slums. Nevertheless the following table which I have compiled from statistics given by Dr. Newsholme, and which gives both the rate of child-bearing mortality, and of infant mortality, which may fitly be called the poverty barometer, is very striking:

	1913. Child-bearing Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Hampstead	4·47	73
Stoke Newington	3·03	81
Lewisham	3·01	76
Shoreditch	2·62	155
Bermondsey	2·06	133

This table shows that whilst Hampstead has the lowest rate of infant mortality in the Metropolitan boroughs, it has also the highest rate of child-bearing mortality.

It would seem that the old wives' tale about the women who work hard having an easier time in childbirth is borne out by these figures, as far as they go. But remember that the old wives' tale also says that the woman who works too hard before her child is born, may not have much trouble at the actual birth, but suffers later on. Moreover, everyone who knows anything of their lives is aware that the majority of working women suffer chronically from want of rest and care during childbirth, and this has been proved by the National Insurance Act.

Mr. Newsholme states that syphilis is responsible for a large percentage of child-bearing mortality, and this may partially account for the mortality being higher in some of the West London boroughs than in the working-class communities of the East End.

Death from Overwork.

But whilst Hampstead with its 4·47 deaths of mothers per 1,000 births has the highest child-bearing mortality rate of the London boroughs, many districts have a still higher rate, and nine towns have a child-bearing mortality rate of more than six per thousand births.

These towns in which the child-bearing mortality rate is highest are:

	1913. Child-bearing Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Dewsbury	8·54	131
Rochdale	7·21	106
Burnley	6·57	174
Blackburn	6·55	148
Bury	6·49	141
Halifax	6·23	83
Merthyr Tydfil	6·11	126
Huddersfield	6·07	104
Oldham	6·06	141

It will be noticed that, with the exception of Merthyr Tydfil, where housing conditions are exceedingly bad, all these towns are centres of the textile industry, in which a large proportion of the married women go out to work in the spinning and weaving factories.

We need not wonder at this. Any one who considers the matter must expect it. Factory life, as it is to-day, is both arduous and monotonous. It makes a larger drain than is consistent with physical and mental well-being upon the physique, both of men and women. The hours are too long, and, especially in the textile factories, the atmosphere is overheated, and the noise of machinery is deafeningly loud. There is a perpetual pressure of monotonous work that must be done at too high a rate of speed.

The care of a working-class home to-day is also an arduous business. The house is usually badly built, small and overcrowded. The cooking, washing and house-cleaning, scrubbing floors and so on, together with caring for the children, have all to be done in too small a space, and with insufficient utensils and materials.

It really is not possible for one woman with a large family to perform unaided all these various domestic duties in an efficient way, and we know that the factory work alone is also more fatiguing than it should be for a worker who has nothing else but factory work to do. Surely there can be no doubt then, that a woman must suffer who has to perform both these too great tasks, and, in addition has laid upon her the strain of child-bearing.

We need not be surprised that, as Dr. Newsholme complains, some of the women who have the double load to carry should feel themselves driven to the practice, which is so disastrous both to mother and child, of taking drugs to prevent another increase in the family. It is tragic that women should even wish to do this, but under present conditions we need not wonder that they do.

The Danger of Underpaying Women.

That a woman who has learnt a trade should continue to ply that trade after marriage, earning a good wage, and out of it paying someone else to do the domestic work of her home, is one thing; that a woman should be responsible for caring for her home and should, at the same time, go out into the labour market, to work for half the wage that would have to be paid to her if she were a man, is another.

The employment of women to do men's work at a lower wage is a terribly serious matter. Unless checked it will lower the existing wage standards for men until it becomes impossible for homes to be maintained except where both husband and wife are earning, and the wife is also saving expense by working in the home. This system of double work for the wife means death to both mothers and children.

Where the maternity mortality rate is high, the rate of still births is naturally also high.

It is natural that a high birth-rate should tend to produce a high mortality amongst both mothers and children, for the mother who has many children born in quick succession has to face a tremendous drain upon her vitality. If she is overworked and underfed she will be the less able to meet the calls upon her and to give force to the new life.

Statistics will not carry us very far until the occupation of the parents, the weekly income of the family and the cost of living in the district are co-ordinated with the mortality rates and the ages of the mother and her children.

A study of the child-bearing mortality statistics leads us, as we should expect, to the conclusion that in the main the rate is highest, firstly, where the birth-rate is very high, where there is poverty and overcrowding, and where the married women are obliged, through economic need, to work for money, either outside or within their homes, as well as attending to domestic cares.

Secondly, the rate is high in country districts where skilled aid in the hour of danger is not easily obtained.

Backward Local Authorities.

The backward state of the Public Health departments of many districts may be gathered from the statistics given by Dr. Newsholme in regard to puerperal fever. This disease became notifiable in 1899 and statistics from each sanitary area in regard to it have been published in the annual reports of the L.G.B. since 1911. So lax has been the administration, that in 26 counties and county boroughs the number of cases notified has been actually fewer than the number of deaths from the disease. In eleven districts the deaths and notifications were equal, and in only 23 counties and county boroughs were twice as many cases of puerperal fever notified as there were deaths from the disease. Yet in Manchester, where the midwives are under municipal supervision, the deaths from puerperal fever were only 19 per cent. of the cases notified.

To-day the majority of children are still helped into the world by midwives, not by doctors, and in many districts the vast majority of the midwives are still untrained handy women. For the whole of England and Wales the number of trained and untrained midwives is estimated by the Central Midwives' Board to be equal.

The Sweated Midwife.

The life of a midwife is a very arduous one, and quite naturally, as working married women have so little money, the pay is wretchedly low.

Before the National Insurance Act, the average pay for care of mother and child during the entire confinement varied from 5s. to 7s. 6d. It has now been raised from 10s. to 15s., or occasionally to 20s. Women in East London tell us that fees have gone up since the War, midwives are evidently suffering from the higher cost of living like their clients.

Dr. Janet Lane Claypon, one of the Local Government Board Maternity and Infant Welfare Inspectors, estimates that no midwife earns more than £90 a year, and that the majority make much less.

The Maternity Inspector for Hertfordshire, reports that in that county the average earnings of the midwives in 1907 were 4s. 4½d. per week each, and in 1913, 5s. 0½d.

We need not wonder that in some districts there is a serious shortage of midwives, and that their numbers are diminishing.

A midwife's training costs about £30, and out of her small earnings, she must buy drugs and apparatus, and must keep herself supplied with clean cotton uniforms. Her work is very hard, and makes large demands upon her for tact, adaptability and patient kindness.

It is exceedingly harmful, both in its effect on the midwife and on the babies whom she attends, that she should live in the sordid poverty to which, unless she has private means, the midwife is obviously condemned.

The Medical Officer of Health for Radnorshire, reports that 12, or nearly half, the midwives practising in the county were over 60 years of age, and that two were old age pensioners.

Municipal Midwives and Maternity Hospitals.

Whilst the condition of the working classes remains as it is, the only way of improving the position of the midwife, is to attach her to some institution, which will make itself responsible for paying her an adequate salary.

The fact that child-bearing mortality is comparitively low in the London boroughs, is undoubtedly due, in a large measure, to the free provision of midwives by various institutions.

Municipalities, everywhere, should have their staffs of midwives, to send out free in every case, and there should be a free municipal maternity hospital in every district.

There ought to be no red tape or inquisitional rules, no stigma of charity, connected with these necessary institutions. Some private societies refuse to extend their help to mothers who are not married, and to those, whom they, in the light of their necessarily imperfect knowledge, consider careless.

Such distinctions ought not to be made. The fact that a woman has practically no legal claim upon her child's father, makes it the more necessary that she and her child should be able to secure help from the community. If a mother should be temperamentally careless, it is the more important that she should come into contact with those whose scientific training has made them realise the importance of taking infinite pains.

Wanted—Free Public Nurseries.

Just as each district has its free schools to accommodate all the children of the neighbourhood so, eventually, every district must have its free nursery to accommodate all the children whose mothers are obliged to leave them there, either regularly, because the mothers are wage-earners, or occasionally, because the mother is ill, or for some other cause.

Some people will fear that if free nurseries were provided, and every mother might leave her child there whenever she pleased, large numbers of mothers would habitually cease to care for their children; but in practice fears of this kind always prove groundless. The vast majority of mothers are very much more solicitous for their children's welfare than anyone else ever is, and the average mother takes a genuine pleasure in her babies. To think otherwise is to under-estimate human nature in an unwarrantable way.

Wanted—The Mothers' Vote!

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at the Guildhall recently, said that his mission was to ask the women of England to help in saving infant life. The women of England, handicapped by their votelessness, have been striving for many years to build up maternity and infant welfare centres, and to interest successive Governments in the work. They have succeeded in inducing the Local Government Board to move only a little way, and to provide only an infinitesimal part of the cost.

If the women of the country had the power of the Parliamentary Vote, and if women were elected in larger numbers to the various local bodies, they could speed up the machinery of maternity and infant welfare work in a way that would surprise Mr. Long!

Much greater than the good that infant welfare centres can do, or hope to do, with all their efforts, is the harm that is being done by the rising prices of coal and food, and even rent, facts that are causing misery to far more mothers and children than any charity can reach.

Expert instruction to poor mothers on natal and anti-natal problems is useful in its way. But more urgently needed is instruction by those same poor mothers, to legislators and administrators, on the practical War-time problems of rearing babies in the slums!

That most needed of all instruction will never be given effectively until the mothers of slum babies become a coherent polical force, armed with the Vote.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE RENT CAMPAIGN.

Grosvenor Buildings, corner of Robinhood Lane and Manisty Street, Poplar, contain dwellings for 516 families, all of whom have received notice that from Monday, November 1st their rents are to be raised 3d. a week. The agents are Messrs. Hartnoll, and Lady Vezey Strong, ex-Mayoress, is the daughter of the late James Hartnoll, who built these tenements. Is she the landlady?

Amongst those who live in these tenements are old-age pensioners and the mothers and wives of soldiers! All the tenants object to this increase and have told us that they intend to refuse to pay it. The agents will increase the owners' income by £335 8s. per annum by this transaction—is the Government prepared to increase old-age pensioners' and soldiers' dependants' pensions in proportion?

The E.L.F.S. notified Mr. Yeo, the local M.P., and our Poplar Branch has taken the matter up, and arranged meetings, where Mrs. Scurr, Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Manicom spoke.

On Saturday, November 6th, at 5.30 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst will speak at All Saints' Institute.

A petition signed by the tenants, together with the following resolution have been sent to Government representatives:—

"That this meeting of soldiers' wives and other working women housewives, protests against the raising of the rents of working-class dwellings, which in reality is a device to force the working classes to pay the extra income tax and other expenses of landlords arising out of the War; and recognising that the working classes already pay a heavier share of war taxes as consumers of tea, sugar, and other commodities than their incomes warrant, this meeting calls upon the Government to take immediate action to prevent the raising of rents during the War. In view of the shortage of working-class dwellings in certain districts, this meeting further calls upon the Government to start building houses for the workers without delay."

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., made a plea in the *Daily News* for "prompt and effective action" to be taken in the housing and rent question. Landlords now find themselves in a position to pick and choose their tenants, owing to the great influx of Government workers in the various industrial centres. Rents previously 8s. are now as much as 10s. 6d. In Leith a woman, whose husband and one surviving son are fighting in the Dardanelles—she had two sons burnt to death in the Gretna disaster—has been notified that her rent will be increased.

"In conjunction with local authorities, the Local Government Board should lend sanctions and encouragement to housing schemes where the need is greatest," Mr. Anderson adds, and in the meantime he calls for Fair Rent Courts to keep this evil from spreading.

A large number of residents in the artisan quarter of Wimbledon got notice that their rents would be increased by 6d. a week; the second rise since the War. The tenants petitioned the Town Clerk, several stating that their husbands, sons, and brothers were in the Army.

When these facts came to the landlord's knowledge he withdrew the notices, expressing his pleasure in the fact that half his tenants are serving, or have relatives serving their country.

Over 15,000 householders in Glasgow have declared their intention not to pay any increase in rent, and to resist eviction.

At a demonstration of rent-strikers in the City Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 30th, several of the tenants placed their ejectment notices in a heap in the street outside, and made a bonfire of them. The *Scotch* seem determined to uphold the saying "*Britons never shall be slaves!*"

Whilst some landlords are raising rents, the Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings' Company, Limited, has allowed 25 per cent. off the rent of 127 tenants who have gone to the War. The sum allowed amounts to £388 7s.

Freights have risen from 15s. per ton in July last year to 67s. 6d. which was paid for grain from Bombay to Hull recently. A further rise is predicted owing to shortage of vessels.

SCHEME FOR ALLOWANCES FROM NAVY AND ARMY FUNDS TO DEPENDANTS OF DECEASED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

I.—FATHERS, MOTHERS, &c.

1.—For a parent or parents wholly dependent on the sailor or soldier, an allowance to be given not exceeding in any case (whether for one parent or two) the amount of ascertained dependence prior to mobilisation, or entry into the Service if later, or the widow's pension appropriate to the sailor's or soldier's rank (10s. a week for the lowest rank with no increase on the score of age), whichever be less. The allowance to continue so long as no other means of support (*e.g.*, other children reaching full age) exist.

2.—For other dependants incapable of supporting themselves, including a parent or parents partially dependent, an allowance, not exceeding the amount of ascertained dependence prior to mobilisation or entry into the Service if later, or 5s. a week, whichever be less, subject to periodical review as to the continuance of the incapacity.

3.—Disablement (but not sickness) benefit under the National Health Insurance Act and old age pension to be reckoned in diminution of above benefits.

4.—For able-bodied dependants, a grant by way of gratuity or weekly payment, not exceeding in all a year's pay of the sailor or soldier, or a year's allowance at the rate at which separation allowance and allotment were paid for the 26 weeks after the notification of death, whichever be greater, to be given at the discretion of the Admiralty or War Office.

II.—WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON A SAILOR OR SOLDIER FOR THEIR MAINTENANCE AND WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE DESTITUTE, AND CHILDREN OF THE SAILOR OR SOLDIER IN THEIR CHARGE.

5. If there are no children of the sailor or soldier and the woman is in good health, a grant by way of a gratuity or weekly payment, not exceeding in all the amount of a year's allowance at the rate at which separation allowance and allotment were paid for the 26 weeks after the notification of death, to be given at the discretion of the Admiralty or War Office.

6. If there are no children of the sailor or soldier and the woman is wholly or partly incapable of supporting herself from infirmity or age, an allowance of from 5s. to 10s. a week according to circumstances to be given, renewable from time to time on medical certificate. When the disability ceases a terminal gratuity not exceeding the amount of 26 weeks of such allowance may be given.

7. If there are children of the sailor or soldier in her care, an allowance of 10s. a week to be given in addition to the usual allowances for the children. When the last child reaches the age limit or dies, the woman, if in good health, to receive a terminal gratuity of £13. (half the annual value of the allowance). If she is wholly or partly incapable of supporting herself, she may be granted an allowance of from 5s. to 10s. a week, according to circumstances, renewable from time to time on medical certificate, and on the cessation of the disability a terminal gratuity not exceeding the amount of 26 weeks of such allowance.

8. Disablement (but not sickness) benefit under the National Health Insurance Act and old age pension to be reckoned in diminution of above benefits to the woman (not to the children).

III.—ADMINISTRATION.

(*a.*) The claim to a grant of allowance or gratuity after the sailor's or soldier's death will rest in the ordinary course on the establishment during his lifetime of a claim to separation allowance as a dependant, and in the absence of such established claim a special investigation will be made, and very complete evidence will be required. Grants will be subject to the same conditions as widows' pensions in regard to the circumstances of the sailor's or soldier's death, forfeiture, &c., so far as such conditions are applicable.

(*b.*) All the awards referred to will have effect after the expiration of the 26 weeks for which separation allowances are continued after the notification of the death of the sailor or soldier.

(*c.*) This Scheme provides only the grants to be made from the Votes of the Admiralty and War Office, not those which may be made out of funds at the disposal of the Body proposed to be established by the Bill now before Parliament. The duty of determining the facts on which a grant may be based will be among the duties of that Body, and the Admiralty or War Office may at their discretion entrust it with other duties in connection with the administration of such grants.

Mr. Hogge, on October 26th, asked whether there will be any hiatus between the moment the soldiers' and sailors' separation allowances cease and the moment when the widow can apply for a pension?

Mr. Forster: We are carrying on the mother just as we are carrying on the widow, till the Statutory Committee has considered the case.

We wish to inform Mr. Hogge that there *has* been a "hiatus," but we hope we are safe in using the *past* tense!

The Naval and Military War Pensions Bill was sent back to the House of Lords on November 2nd. The Commons' amendments were reluctantly agreed to.

Will you help to sell the "Dreadnought"? Reply to 400 Old Ford Road, E.

"BORROW, BORROW, BORROW!"

The *Manchester Guardian* for Nov. 2nd publishes an interview with Mr. Runciman, which has appeared in the *Chicago Daily News*. In this interview, Mr. Runciman is made to say that "the present German financial plan is to borrow, borrow, borrow," whilst Great Britain "is paying enormous sums out of her new taxes towards the actual cost of the War."

But the *Manchester Guardian* has itself complained that the taxes raised by Mr. McKenna's last Budget will not do more than pay the interest on the money that the Government is borrowing, and that it is even possible that they will fail to do that as the margin is cut rather fine!

Most of the gloomy statements in the interview appear to us to apply not merely to Germany, but to every country taking part in the war.

It is not merely Germany who is finding that "every month of hostilities means the absorption of her wealth into war loans at an appalling pace." It would not only be "if Germany had a chance of winning," that the victor might find, as Mr. Runciman suggests, that the demand that vanquished enemies should pay the debts might prove an "inadequate" solution.

WHY FOOD IS DEAR.

Bread will cost another halfpenny per 4 lb. loaf from Monday, November 8th.

"On every quartern loaf," said one London baker yesterday, "the buyer pays from 1½d. to 1½d. for freightage on wheat."

"There is no shortage of wheat in the world's markets. Canada, India, Australia, and the States have had bumper harvests, but freightage is dearer, and the English farmers have raised prices proportionate to foreign supplies."

In Australia people objected to the Price of Goods Board conducting its proceedings in private. At last representatives of the *Age* were admitted during the taking of evidence on the price of butter.

The discussion showed that whilst Melbourne people were paying 1s. 10d. per lb. for butter, Queensland butter could be imported for 1s. 5½d. And the home-made butter was sold 2d. per lb. dearer than to other States. Finally the chairman decided from the evidence that the highest selling price should be 1s. 7d.

If we here were to succeed in penetrating into the privacy of these various Food Committees and showing up the working of them, no doubt we should get a few eye-openers, and our prices lowered too!

ALL REBELS MUST BUY

"THE RED DAWN," and other Poems

By ALBERT YOUNG.

Written by a Worker. Published by Workers. An Artistic Triumph! Strong, Virile, True. 84 Pages. 42 Poems. Price 6d., by post 8½d. Just published by The Northern Division Herald League (L. S. HOWARD, Gen. Sec.) 75B, Grand Parade, Harringay, London, N.

STOP CONSCRIPTION!

A MASS MEETING

Will be held under the auspices of the CITY OF LONDON BRANCH of the

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY,

On Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1915,

At 7.30 p.m., in the

MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon St., E.C.

ROBERT WILLIAMS (Chairman)
FRED BRAMLEY.
F. W. JOWETT, M.P.,
GEORGE LANSBURY.
R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P.,
SYLVIA PANKHURST.
JOHN TURNER.

Admission Free. A limited number of Reserved Seats (tickets 6d. each) to be obtained from—Herbert Bryan, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C., or B. J. Boothroyd, 44 Aberdeen Rd., Highbury.

THE HERALD LEAGUE. Come to our GRAND REUNION at the Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., Saturday, Nov. 13th. Dancing, Singing, Speaking from 7 p.m. till midnight. PERCY HARVEY'S BAND in attendance; M.C.s: F. C. Hagger and F. Furhman. Speakers: G. Lansbury, Evelyn Sharp and H. Dubery. Artistes include—"MERRY-MAIDS" CONCERT PARTY (including Miss E. Boydell). Fancy Dress optional. Doors open 6.30. Tickets 1s., can be obtained of J. Burg, 13 Vernon Road, Bow, E.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.

Good meeting held at Vernon Road, on Saturday at 3 p.m. Tuesday afternoon meetings have not been well attended lately. Members who are at home during the day, should make a point of attending these, as there is usually a good speaker. There was no debate on Friday owing to the fog. The debate on International Arbitration will be held next Friday at 8 p.m. This week we made 15 new members!

Members subscriptions 10s., per Mrs. Payne 3s. 4d.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 30th—818. Miss O'Brien 150, Miss Smyth 149, Mrs. Crabb 30, Mrs. Savoy 30, Mrs. Greer 24, Miss Eidelburg 20, Special Meeting 173. City and Districts—Mrs. Holloway 236. These sales have fallen this week. Let us try to keep them up.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.

Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Excellent open-air meetings have been held at Follet Street, Grundy Street, Charles Street and Wells Street, on the Rent question; and on Friday, 3 p.m., we finished up with an indoor meeting at 20 Railway St., addressed by Mrs. Scurr. This was a very good meeting, and a resolution was passed, unanimously, calling upon the Government to deal with this question immediately. A number of those present joined the E.L.F.S. Mrs. Bouvier gave a very interesting address on Tuesday evening, and we were pleased to welcome some fresh people to the club on Wednesday, and hope to see them again.

Our Social was a great success; our heartiest thanks to those who helped to make it so! As a *members'* social it was well organised *by the members*, and we hope members will also help this branch of the L. of R. in their Social to be held on Saturday, Nov. 20th. Tickets on sale now.

Please get all your friends to come to our Sunday evening meeting on Nov. 6th, 7.30. We have some excellent speakers coming.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 30th, 400. Mrs. Shiette 44, Mrs. Rounce 25 in Restaurant. Milk Collections—Miss Morley and Miss Lagsding 18s. 1d., Mrs. Drake 16s. 11d., Miss Manicom 11s. 8½d., Miss Manicom at Polytechnic Institute 5s. 9d. Donations—Mrs. Norris 3d., Mrs. Bennett 6d. When is Poplar going to sell 1,000 a week?

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).

Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

It has now been decided to have our stall on Saturday afternoons, and it will be held for the first time next Saturday. Who will help with this? Volunteers are much wanted.

Members should try to come to Debates held at 400 Old Ford Rd, Bow on Fridays at 8 p.m. A very entertaining and instructive evening is passed.

Dreadnought sales—total 64; Miss Sands 24, Mrs. Holloway 20, general sales 20.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

On Sunday there will be a meeting at 124 Barking Road at 3 p.m., and we would like to see those members who have no time during the week. Miss Beamish will discuss future plans. On Thursday, Miss Smyth spoke very seriously on "the business of the E.L.F.S." We must have more members at this afternoon meeting. Our Social in aid of the Milk Fund takes place the last Saturday in November. Who is going to promise cakes, fruit, or their services? There is to be a very good programme, and soon the tickets will be on sale. Instead of £1 profit it must be £5 this time, like Bow. Mrs. Wardale bought four *Dreadnoughts* to give away. Who else will do this? Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Mears and Miss Beamish have collecting boxes. Who else will take one to a public meeting, as we can give permits?

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 30th—206. Mrs. Millo 71, Mrs. Cook 18, Mrs. Holloway 55, general sales 62. *Dreadnought* sales are going up, they must go still higher!

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH,

8 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

We are pleased to state that the Bloomsbury branch which is in its infancy, has made a new member for the E.L.F.S., and it hopes to make many more before this sad year of slaughter has passed.

There have been two good poster parades and 76 *Dreadnoughts* sold, so who would cry anything else, but 'courage!' to the new enterprise in a neighbourhood which is overridden with Conservatives!

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is coming to speak on alternate Saturday afternoons at the street corners in the district, and then wont the wheels go round!

It has been said so often that the E.L.F.S. was too far away to go to help, but you can do your bit now for them as they have placed a branch almost on your door step.

Subscriptions have been received with thanks from—Mrs. Sutcliff 2s. 6d., Mrs. C. 6d., and a patchwork centre cloth to raffle from Mrs. M.

Will anyone promise 1s. or more per week for six months towards the rent? Offers for poster parades and paper selling are always needed. Shop hours: 10—1 & 2—5.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

Tailoresses Dismissed!

On Wednesday, October 27th, a large roomful of skilled women workers were dismissed without notice from Compton's Army Clothing Factory in the Old Ford Road. Compton's say that their Government contracts for soldiers' clothing have come to an end. Several other factories in the district are dismissing women and giving the same reason.

It is rumoured that the Army clothing contracts are being placed in America, because it is stipulated that the money raised by the American loan must be spent in America.

It is noteworthy that the women and girls who have been dismissed from Comptons, have been earning wages that are considered exceedingly good in this district.

They are employed on piece-work, and by a series of strikes for higher rates, have succeeded in forcing prices up so that they are now able to earn from £1 to 35s. a week. To earn these sums they have to work at a high rate of speed, which no woman can keep up for more than a few years.

It is also noteworthy that Comptons have a notice pasted up on their wall asking for intelligent girls of 14 as learners at 8s. a week, that piece-workers have been dismissed rather than time workers, and that some of the piece-workers have been put on time work. Time workers cannot make as much as piece-workers.

We want to know whether the skilled workers have been turned off in order to break down the wage standards that they have built up, or whether the Government is really leaving the East London clothing factories without contracts.

This may be due to the Government's irregular methods of placing orders, which cause great hardship to the workers. Or it may be due to the placing of orders in America, in which case we wish to enter an emphatic protest, as, when the Government places orders in America, these should be for food which cannot be produced in this country.

Last January an order for two million soldiers' suits was placed by the Government in America. Men "viewers" at high wages were sent out to check the work, but when the garments were received in this country it was found that they were defective.

The Military Tailor and Tailoresses Trade Union went on a deputation to the War Office to protest against the work being sent abroad, and were told that it was a question of "high politics!"

It is noticeable that in spite of the great cry that labour is scare, the displaced workers have tried in vain to find employment.

A deputation of the women went to the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, November 2nd, and were received by Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, who promised to bring their case to the notice of the Government.

In the House of Commons on October 28th, Sir John Barran drew Mr. Runciman's attention to the recent placing of an order for Army cloth in the United States by the Italian Government, whilst our mills complain of slackness of work.

Mr. Runciman stated that this order was made "without the knowledge of His Majesty's Government," but that now the Italian Government had been invited to make purchases of cloth in the United Kingdom.

The Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress has agreed that the National Relief Fund is available for grants to those poor persons who have suffered losses through air-raids.

Local representative committees are dealing with cases of injury to property where owners are not in a position to insure. Personal injury has no claim to relief.

"DON'T LET YOUR DAUGHTER BE A SCAB."

The Irish Workers' Co-operative Society, Liberty Hall, Dublin, has issued a very useful penny pamphlet, entitled "Women's Need of Women's Trade Unions," by M. E.

In its 15 pages, this pamphlet gives a remarkably comprehensive survey of many phases of Trade or Industrial Unionism and Co-operation. It explains clearly that "women need Unions for exactly the same reasons as men need them," and that Trade Unions for Women "are exactly the same as Trade Unions for men." Women's Trade Unions must not be dominated by middle-class outsiders of vaguely reformative tendencies, but by the workers themselves.

Where women are engaged in separate women's industries it is necessary for them to have organisations to protect themselves, instead of merely asking the men's Unions to protect them because, "it is carrying chivalry rather too far to expect busy men to make themselves familiar with the ins and outs of other trades, and to represent their interests as well as their own."

Where women are in the same industries as men, it is urged that they should join the men's Unions. Women, it is said, came cheaply into the industrial market, and "men made the mistake of regarding women as natural blacklegs. They decided to keep them out of certain branches of various trades, and, as a necessary consequence, refused to admit them to their Unions. In this men were and are supremely selfish. They guarded their own interests by excluding blacklegs, but did nothing to prevent women blacklegging. They never suggested that women should organise too, and share not only their fight for good wages and good conditions, but also the reward of victory."

The writer points out that just as men's labour is menaced by women's, women's labour is menaced by juveniles', and says:—

"What can we do to the 'little girls' of 14 to 17 who replace women? May we not find out whether their fathers are Trade Unionists and, if so, approach them through their Unions? '*Don't let your daughter be a scab* must logically follow don't be a scab yourself.' . . . . This matter must be raised at future Trade Union Congresses."

A Trade Union is not an isolated thing. "It must fall in with the plans and aspirations of the other Unions. Take the case of Dublin. Here you have large numbers of poorly-paid women workers. What good can a Union do? Other women will always press in to do the work. . . . . Let us suppose that the women are officially connected with the other Unions. The matter is discussed at the Trades' Council. A hundred girls are on strike at Messrs. Blank. Very well. Out of sympathy for them the men come out too. More than that, no carter will deliver goods at Messrs. Blank. No man will touch goods to be supplied to him. In short the sympathetic strike is declared, and Messrs. Blank think long and hard before facing the consequences of getting no male labour. . . . . It is stupid for the workers of one factory to strike while their neighbours and friends continue placidly at work. In future men will organise in big groups and strike altogether," and women, it is urged, must do the same.

Women, says M. E., must vote and take their part in the workers' congresses that are to decide these matters. "When a great industry is thoroughly well organised it becomes its own Parliament. Its representatives can settle its affairs in congress without minding Parliament. When the two clash, Parliament yields."

This is very true, but in the happy day when every industry is organised and has its Parliament of enlightened workers, a central congress of all the Industrial Parliaments will still be needed, and though the Trades' Congress, if it were broadened and extended, could fulfil this function, so might our existing Parliament, if the workers would capture it.

Already the working men have the voting strength to do this—if they had but the knowledge and desire to do so. The question is: which is the speediest way to the same goal—to abolish Parliament and replace it by the Trade Union Congress, or to turn Parliament into a Trade Union Congress?

Even if it should prove easier to abolish Parliament than to alter it, we must remember that if we cannot capture Parliament the capitalists will remain in possession there, and whilst they are there they will place perpetual handicaps in the path of the Trade Unions.

The pamphlet further briefly outlines a scheme by which a Trade Union may gradually take over the industry in which its members are employed: "A Trade Union spends its money in taking a shop and selling clothes and other necessaries. All the members buy there. . . . . As the business grows the Union produces its own supplies. . . . . By and by, as the Union gets stronger, it will take over the whole industry, and see to it that no more work is done in private shops."

The North Staffordshire district is, according to the *Shop Assistant*, "notorious for its smoke and sweated women." A woman shop assistant, aged 29, was charged with pilfering; her wages were 6s. a week, and 1d. in the £ commission, making about 8s. She was fined £10.

What effect this unjust sentence had we are not told, but we should like to point out that employers who pay such wages are really accomplices, and ought not to escape the law!

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—Collection Free Church League Meeting 1.2.7½, per Mrs. Rintel 1.0.0, Miss G. L. Smyth (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Robertson 15.0, Miss D. Birks Ward 12.6, Uxbridge Suffrage Society 10.6, L.M.S. (DREADNOUGHT fund) 10.0, A Well-wisher 10.0, Collection Sunday Meeting Women's Hall, 7.3½, Miss Butler Bowden (Dreadnought Fund) 3.0, R. W. Pyne, Esq 2.6, L. O. R. (Dreadnought Fund) 2.6, Collections Poplar 2.4, Miss C. M. Ellis 2.0, Collection Barking Rd, 0.8, Collection Hackney 0.7, Collection Victoria Park 0.7, Mr. Fairweather 0.6, Collection Hackney 0.11½.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Arthur Mayne, Esq 10.0.0, James Allen's Old Girls' Association, per Miss Cook 2.0.0, Mrs. Zangwill 2.0.0, Miss Dickenson 2.0.0, Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly) 2.0.0, Toolroom L.S.A. 1.11.7½, per Miss Udney 1 7.6, Miss Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Miss Holding 1.0.0, Stocking Dept., L.S.A. 18.0, Schoolgirls Rugby 15.0, per Mrs. Garner 10.0, Mrs. Graham 10.0. Mrs. Holding 10.0, Miss L. M. Burroughs 10.0, Employees of Messrs. Ross, per Mrs. Young 9.6, L.O.R. 7.6, "Four Northern Friends" 6.6, Misses Black (monthly) 5.0, Miss Butler Bowden 5.0, Miss Mitchell 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Mr. and Mrs. Shoults 5.0, Misses Barrowman (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Empson (monthly) 5.0, Anon 5.0, "A Musk Clarionette" 5.0, S. J. Jordan, Esq 5.0, Miss G. A. Barham 2.6, Miss Brass 2.6, D. Wilkie, Esq (monthly) 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Mrs. Wilson 2.6, H. Hayhurst, Esq 2.6, Miss A. Brice 2.0, Miss M. Osmond (weekly) 2.0, Miss M. Balchin 1.6, Mrs. King 1.0, Miss E. Weir 1.0, Miss G. A. Lees 1.0, Mrs. Norris 3d.

COLLECTIONS—Bow milk 1.1.2, Misses Morley & Lagsding 19.0, Mrs. Drake (outside Greens) 15.3½, Mrs. Crabb 11.5½, Bromley Milk 10.9, Miss Manicom (outside Green's) 6.11, Miss Manicom at Polytechnic Institute 5.9, Mrs. Mears 5 1, Miss Bennett 3.5, Miss Beamish 2.7, Canning Town Milk 1.7, Mrs. Bird 0.6½.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Miss R. Johnson, The Misses Mann, Anon, Miss Keith, Mrs. Dongray, Miss Lilian Robertson, Mrs. Clough, Mrs. M. W. Wilson, Miss Barbara Gunn, Miss Ruth Hancock, Mrs. Peake, Miss Alice Inkson, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Lelacheur, Mrs. Gardiner Hamilton, Miss A. H. Scott Bell, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Evans.

SCRAPBOOK.—Miss Dorothy Henkel.

TOYS.—Mrs. E. K. Lelacheur.

SHAWLS.—Miss MacKenzie.

APPLES AND POTATOES—Miss Clayson.

The Sunday Meeting at 400 Old Old Ford Road, was a most enthusiastic one. Mr. M. V. Trofimov, Russian Lecturer at King's College, spoke on "Russian Ideals," Miss Vengerova being ill. His address was most interesting, and called forth an animated discussion.

Mrs. Bouvier and Mr. Scurr gave short speeches on questions of the day. Miss S. Pankhurst was in the chair.

The East End Branch of the Women's International League was formed, and many members joined.

Members should bring their friends and remember our Sunday Evening Meetings in Bow begin at 7 p.m. now.

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